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NOTES ON PHILIPPINE BIRDS (NO. 5)

BIRDS OF BURIAS

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INTRODUCTION

The island of Burias lies in the mouth of Ragay Gulf, west of the Luzon Province of Albay and east of the Sibuyan Group. The island is approximately 70 km by 15 km, with a maximum altitude of 458 m, and is at present 50 percent forested. There is no pronounced maximum rain season and no dry season. Basically, the island is made up of tertiary sediments.

Dr. Kenneth C. Parkes brought to my attention the fact that Burias was the largest ornithologically unexplored island in the Philippine Group. The Delaware Museum of Natural History sponsored field work at Pinamasigan, San Pascual, Burias, in January 1977, resulting in the collection of 29 species of birds. Three species (*Phylloscopus borealis*, *Muscicapa griseisticta*, and *Lanius cristatus*) are well known migratory visitors to the Philippines. The 26 resident species may be broken down as follows: 13 belong to species that do not vary geographically within the Philippines, seven belong to widely distributed subspecies occupying most of the archipelago, one (*Sarcops calvus*) most closely resembles the subspecies of adjacent Luzon, four (*Treron pompadora*, *Tanygnathus lucionensis*, *Copsychus saularis*, *Cyornis rufigaster*) rather surprisingly belong to subspecies of the central and southern islands rather than to that of nearby Luzon, and one (*Hypsipetes philippinus*) is represented on Burias by a distinctive new endemic race.

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FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE HAWKS AND EAGLES

Elanus caeruleus hypoleucus Gould, 1859

DMNH-1 ♂

FAMILY RALLIDAE RAILS

Amaurornis olivaceus olivaceus (Meyen, 1834)

DMNH-1 ♀

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE PIGEONS AND DOVES

Treron pompadora canescens Parkes, 1965

DMNH-1 ♂, 2 ♀

Although Burias lies close to Luzon, these specimens show the grayer color typical of *canescens* of the southern Philippines and are not *axillaris* of the adjacent parts of Luzon.

Ptilinopus leclancheri leclancheri (Bonaparte, 1855)

DMNH-1 ♀

Ducula aenea aenea (Linné, 1766)

DMNH-1 ♂

Geopelia striata striata (Linné, 1766)

DMNH-1 ♀

Chalcophaps indica indica (Linné, 1758)

DMNH-1 ♂, 1 ♀

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE PARROTS

Tanygnathus lucionensis salvadorii (Ogilvie-Grant, 1896)

DMNH-1 ♀

As in the case of *Treron pompadora*, this specimen is referable to the form inhabiting the southern islands, lacking the blue on head and back typical of *lucionensis* of Luzon.

FAMILY CUCULIDAE CUCKOOS

Eudynamys scolopacea mindanensis (Linné, 1766)

DMNH-1 ♂

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE KINGFISHERS

Halcyon chloris collaris (Scopoli, 1786)

DMNH—4 ♂, 3 in alcohol

Halcyon smyrnensis gularis (Kuhl, 1820)

DMNH—1 ♂

FAMILY CORACIIDAE ROLLERS

Eurystomus orientalis cyanocollis Vieillot, 1819

DMNH—1 ♀

FAMILY CAMPEPHAGIDAE CUCKOO-SHRIKES

Lalage nigra chilensis (Meyen, 1834)

DMNH—1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 in alcohol

FAMILY ORIOLIDAE ORIOLES

Oriolus chinensis chinensis Linnaeus, 1766

DMNH—1 ♂, 2 ♀

FAMILY CORVIDAE CROWS

Corvus macrorhynchos philippinus (Bonaparte, 1853)

DMNH—1 ♂

FAMILY PYCNONOTIDAE BULBULS

Hypsipetes philippinus

This species presently has three recognized races. A fourth heretofore unknown and characterized by its very brightly streaked throat may be called:

Hypsipetes philippinus parkesi new subspecies

Type DMNH 60646, ♂ Barrio Pinamasigan, San Pascual, Burias, P.I., 20–100', January 1977. Wing 110; tail 103; bill 25; tarsus 20.

DIAGNOSIS: Differs from *H. p. philippinus* (J. R. Forster, 1795) by having a duller rufous throat heavily streaked with white, also much larger in overall size but not as large as *guimarasensis* (Steere, 1890). Differs from *guimarasensis* of islands to the south and west by averaging slightly smaller and by having the throat heavily streaked with white. Differs from *mindorensis* in having a rufous rather than deep olive throat. The sexes do not differ and this population is generally closer to *guimarasensis* in color than to *philippinus*.

RANGE: Burias

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: *philippinus* — Cebu 2 ♂, 2 ♀; Leyte 7 ♂, 1 ♀; Lubang 5 ♂, 4 ♀; Marinduque 6 ♂, 5 ♀; Mindanao (eastern) 25 ♂, 29 ♀; Polillo 5 ♂, 2 ♀; Samar 4 ♂, 2 ♀. *guimarasensis* — Masbate 6 ♂, 1 ♀; Negros 7 ♂, 8 ♀; Panay 5 ♂, 4 ♀. *mindorensis* — Mindoro 15 ♂, 6 ♀. *parkesi* — Burias 13 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 o, 9 in alcohol.

ETYMOLOGY: This new subspecies is named for Kenneth C. Parkes of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

FAMILY TURDIDAE THRUSHES

Copsychus saularis mindanensis (Boddaert, 1783)

DMNH—1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 in alcohol

The female lacks the finely barred buff flanks that distinguish *C. s. deuteronymus* of Luzon.

FAMILY SYLVIIDAE OLD WORLD WARBLERS

Cisticola exilis semirufa Cabanis, 1872

DMNH—2 ♂

Phylloscopus borealis ssp.

DMNH—1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 in alcohol

FAMILY MUSCICAPIDAE OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS

Rhipidura javanica nigritorquis Vigors, 1831

DMNH—1 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 in alcohol

Cyornis rufigaster philippinensis Sharpe, 1877

DMNH—3 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 in alcohol

These specimens are typical of the dark southern race *philippinensis* rather than the paler *simplex* of adjacent Luzon.

Muscicapa griseisticta (Swinhoe, 1861)

DMNH—1 ♂, 1 ♀

Hypothymis azurea azurea (Boddaert, 1783)

DMNH—1 ♂, 1 in alcohol

FAMILY ARTAMIDAE WOOD-SWALLOWS

Artamus leucorhynchus leucorhynchus (Linnaeus, 1771)

DMNH—2 ♂

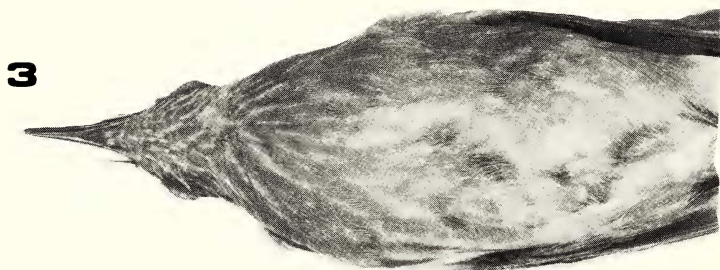
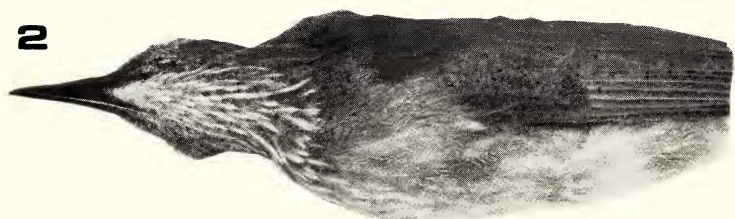


Figure 1: *Hypsipetes philippinus philippinus*

Figure 2: *Hypsipetes philippinus parkesi*

Figure 3: *Hypsipetes philippinus guimarasensis*

Figure 4: *Hypsipetes philippinus mindorensis*

FAMILY LANIIDAE SHRIKES

Lanius cristatus lucionensis Linnaeus, 1766

DMNH—4 ♂, 3 ♀, 5 in alcohol

FAMILY STURNIDAE STARLINGS

Aplonis panayensis panayensis (Scopoli, 1783)

DMNH—3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 o, 1 in alcohol

Sarcops calvus (Linnaeus, 1766)

DMNH—5 ♂

The birds match those from southern Luzon; however, they show some darkness in the middle of the back, which shows a slight tendency towards *melanonotus*.

FAMILY NECTARINIIDAE SUNBIRDS

Nectarinia jugularis jugularis (Linnaeus, 1766)

DMNH—12 ♂, 8 ♀, 11 in alcohol

FAMILY DICAEDAE FLOWERPECKERS

Dicaeum australe australe (Hermann, 1783)

DMNH—1 ♂